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The China Mail

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OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum

No. 16759.

號三十月正年七十登百九千壹第

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1917.

已丁未歲年六國民華中

PRICE, 25 00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Colonial Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.50 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 15 midnights.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
Two Years Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full, running at the
times stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE JOURNAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS.
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 422.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL
COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE
CHEST.

PRICE 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1/2" to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE.	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	4 STRAND 3" to 18" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914.

501

WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO. LTD.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 tons tonnage.
Town Office: 49, D'Almeida Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 403.
Shipyard: Kwan-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 1.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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— OF HONGKONG ISL. —
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— TAIKOO DOCKYARD —
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
— TELEPHONE 412 —

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day max.
Telegraph add: "Peacocks",
P. O. PEDESTAL,
Manager.

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YOKOHAMA, JAPAN,
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SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

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Central Location
All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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Telegraphic Address:
"VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

TIANG YUK, District, successor to
the late SIEN JING,
14, D'ALMEIDA STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FIGHTING ON THE ZLOTALIPA.

RUSSIANS TAKE AND DEMOLISH
TURKISH FIRST LINE.

London, Jan. 29.
The Russian official report says:
We attacked with the bayonet
south-west of Potutory, to the south
of Brzeskany, taking the first line,
and repelled raging Turkish counter-
attacks. We exploded six Turkish
mine galleries, demolished the
trenches and withdrew. The Turks
twice attacked but were driven back.

ENEMY REPORT.

A German official report says:
The Turks repulsed strong Russian
attacks on the Zlotalipa (south-east
of Lemberg).

RUSSIANS TAKE A THOUSAND PRISONERS.

London, Jan. 29.
A Russian official report says: We
took 1,080 prisoners on Saturday in
a battle north-east of Jakobeni.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

MORE BRITISH RAIDS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:
We raided lines north-east of
Vermeles, bombed dug-outs and
inflicted many casualties.
We entered positions north-east of
Armentieres, reached the third line
and destroyed dug-outs with occu-
pations, killing many Germans in the
trenches and taking some prisoners.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

A German official report, received
by wireless, states:
We repulsed three English waves
with heavy losses northward of
Armentieres.
Repeated French attacks on Hill
804 proved unsuccessful.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Jan. 29.
A French communiqué states that
there has been reciprocal artillery
activity at Hill 804 and on the left
of the Meuse and long-range artillery
work in Lorraine.

BRIGADIER LONG KILLED IN ACTION.

London, Jan. 29.
Brigadier-General Long, son of the
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
has been killed in action.
The deceased officer served in the
Scotts Greys in the South African
war, where he did good work and
received rapid promotion.

GERMAN ATTACK AT HARTMANN WEILERKOPF.

London, Jan. 29.
A French communiqué states:
A German attack at Hartmann
Weilerkopf was easily repulsed.
An enemy aeroplane was brought
down.
Our aeroplanes bombed railway
stations at Athies, Bavy and
Etrelles.

LORD MILNER AT PETROGRAD.

Petrograd, Jan. 29.
Lord Milner has arrived here to
attend an important conference of
the Allies.

THE ATTEMPTED OUT- RAGE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 29.
The man arrested in connection
with the attempt to cause disaster to a
train, by which King Alfonso was
travelling is a native of Barcelona named
Duran.
A Portuguese has also been arrested,
but it is believed that he is innocent.
It is reported that an infernal
machine, capable of blowing up a train
has been discovered at Bilbao.

TRANSPORT REPORTED SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN.

FULL OF TROOPS.

London, Jan. 29.
A Berlin official report states:
One of our submarines sank in ten
minutes on January 25th an armed
enemy transport full of troops, steer-
ing eastward, 250 miles east of
Malta. The transport was accom-
panied by a French torpedo-boat.

ANTI-SUBMARINE MEASURES.

PARIS, Jan. 27.
Admiral Coni of the Italian Navy
passing through Paris on his way to
Italy, said he was most satisfied with
the results of the Naval Conference in
London. He declared that the most
vigorous measures against submarines
were unanimously decided upon.

THE "LAURENTIC"

LONDON, Jan. 27.
There are no further details concern-
ing the sinking of the *Laurentic*.

A PRIZE COURT JUDGMENT RESERVED.

SUBMARINE FEAT IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
The Prize Court has reserved judg-
ment in the claim of Commander Boyle,
V.C. of submarine E14 for prize money
for sinking in the Sea of Marmora a
Turkish gunboat and a transport with
6,000 troops who were all drowned.
The Judge pointed out that it
the troops were included in the
reckoning the prize money would
be increased from \$2,000 to \$31,000.

THE CANADIAN WAR APPROPRIATION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.
Sir Robert Borden, the Prime
Minister, has explained that a large
proportion of the proposed War
Appropriation of \$100,000,000 would
be advanced to Great Britain for the
purpose of financing British pur-
chases of war material from Canada.
The Dominion had already advanced
\$50,000,000.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

A NORTHEAST ASSESSMENT.

The London correspondent of the New
York "Times" cabled last month an
interview with Lord Northcliffe, in which
the following statements were made:
"Britain is not using more than 65 per
cent of her national and imperial energy
in the conduct of the war. Her resources
in man and money power are practically
untapped. We are going to take our
merchant fleet, and we will put the guns
where they can get submarines."

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Annual GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited on SATURDAY the 3rd February, 1917 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 3rd February both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1440

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 1st to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the
Kowloon Land and Building Company Limited.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1446

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 10th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 1454

COLUMBIA

NEW

DANCE

RECORDS.

- 360 "Mighty Lak & Rose" Waltz
"A Perfect Day"
499 "Tina"
"Eric & Brice"
5584 "On with the Dance"
"Olele"
"Leo Flut Medley"
"At A Georgia Camp"
5691 "The Magic Melody"
"Georgia Grind"
5697 "The Magic Melody"
"Fox-Trot"
"Georgia Grind"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1392.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to Europeans, Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to read the Chinese characters, and is possessed of a first rate knowledge of Chinese literature. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 150, Wellington Street, second floor. 1251

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

- HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) ... 50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50
NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Banbury, M.A.) ... 50
Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50
THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (by E. J. Eitel) ... 50
SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 50
WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 50

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Hongkong Benevolent Society will be held on WEDNESDAY next the 31st of January at 12.30 in the City Hall. All subscribers are invited. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has kindly consented to take the chair. Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 1443

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

MADY MAY has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the pupils of St. Paul's Institution, Causeway Bay, on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, at 3 P.M. Reverend Mother cordially invites the parents of the pupils and friends of the Convent. Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1438

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH the subscription lists were closed on the 26th December, the RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to ACCEPT ORDERS for the above Loan up to the 13th FEBRUARY on the subscription terms as previously advertised. Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1917. 1322

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES).
CAPITAL \$6,000,000.—
In shares of \$10/- each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6½ per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by any of the following Banks.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF I.A. & CHINA, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
1. MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA LTD.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.
From 5 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes. From 8.30 P.M. to 7 P.M. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 P.M. car will be discontinued. Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1917. 1429

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FRODO APONS AND CHICKENS.
Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavor.
TRY THEM.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s. on large advertisement from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

An advertisement is periodically appearing in our columns inviting subscriptions to this Trust, and many readers may be interested in the following account of a statutory general meeting of the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya held at the office of the Trust, Mercantile Bank Building No. 12 Old Market Square, Kuala Lumpur, on Thursday, January 18th, at noon, the Hon. Mr. A. K. E. Hampshire presiding.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said:—The Committee of Management beg to submit the following report on the working of the Trust to date.

The total subscriptions up to last night amount to \$88,550 and the details are as follows:—

No. of Subscribers.	Amount.
Perak	135
Selangor	163
Negri Sembilan	32
Pahang	46
Other countries	52
	428
	\$88,550

The investments to date are as follows:—
Exchequer Bonds

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

receives his certificate. That completes the transaction and in due course he will receive his interest by cheque or warrant on the dates specified in the prospectus. Interest is payable from the 1st day of the month following that in which the subscription is received by the Bank, Treasury or Post Office as the case may be. A subscriber who pays in his money and obtains a receipt on the last day of any month, will be paid interest from the 1st day of the following month.

Committees in Singapore, Penang, and other centres are in process of formation, and it is hoped that with their co-operation, the number of shareholders will steadily increase. What we particularly want to encourage, though we are glad to receive large amounts, is the small shareholder, whose means will not permit him to subscribe more than \$10 to \$20 monthly.

According to the latest reports, there are over 14,000 War Savings Societies in the United Kingdom, with objects similar to the Trust, and although the individual amounts subscribed to the Societies are probably small, the total subscriptions must be considerable, and as they are all invested in War Funds of some description, they have an appreciable effect on the conduct of the War; the successful conclusion of which must depend largely on the financial resources of the Empire.

No questions being asked, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

DYE INDUSTRY REVIVAL.

THE HUGE PROFITS OF A MANCHESTER COMPANY.

Many a struggling company has been set on its legs by the war, but there is perhaps no more remarkable instance than that of Levinstein, Ltd., the dye and color manufacturers of Blackley, Manchester. The company was formed in 1895, with a capital of £80,000.

Not by any stretch of imagination could the company's "pre-war" record be called successful. The disappearance of German competition, however, brought about a great change, and for the year ended June 30, 1915, the company made a net profit, after meeting all charges, including £21,700 for depreciation and wiping out the good will and patent items in the balance-sheet, of £80,300. For the year 1915-16, with a capital of £80,000, the company's "pre-war" record could be called successful.

There has been delay over the issue of the accounts for 1915-16 owing to difficulties with the authorities over the amount of excess profits tax payable by the company. But the profits are believed to have been prodigious. Already, ordinary shareholders have received 30 per cent. in dividend in respect of the 1915-16 operations, and a further distribution is evidently expected when the accounts make their appearance, for the £10 ordinary shares, which at the outbreak of war stood at a very low figure and, indeed, were practically unsaleable, are now quoted in Manchester at £75 apiece!

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lets it—life giving—brain nourishing—strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$4.25.

INTIMATIONS

YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & CO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
127, BLOOMSBURY STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

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Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
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AGENCIES:—

CHINESE: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A.B. Brown.

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
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SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1380.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Store, Soap and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, KING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES: "MANIFESTO", HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	KEEL OF SHIP	SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	107	14	12	12	12	12
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	107	14	12	12	12	12
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	107	14	12	12	12	12
TAI KOW TONG						
Longwall Dock	107	14	12	12	12	12
ANCHORAGE						
Longwall Dock	107	14	12	12	12	12
Longwall Dock	107	14	12	12	12	12

For Particulars, apply to the Chief Manager.

INTIMATIONS

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Hotel Mansions.

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRE LAY

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
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"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Bentley's

A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.

A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"KIKION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

THURSDAY,

the 1st February, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, Blankets and Counterpanes, Bath Towels, Gents' Singlets and Pants, Suits, etc., including a few Lengths of Blue Serge, Gents' Straw Hats &c., &c.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1917. 1448

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,

the 3rd February, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A "POPE" Twin Cylinder Motor Cycle with Side Car 12-15 H.P.
New lamp tubes, horn and lamp complete—Spring frame—Entire machine recently overhauled, guaranteed in good running order.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 1451

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

AN EARLY DATE.

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR &c., &c., viz:—
One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular work lamps.
Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and appurtenances.

And
A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring Buoy.
Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 1864

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal, and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Shippers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempted from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cawston Harbour Coal Company, Ltd.

WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG

A Physician's Advice

MEN and women who suffer from weak nerves, who tire easily, can't sleep, have brain fog, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength, dulled ambition, lack of will power, or any of those symptoms that so surely arise from poor, unsteady, unstrung nerves, or nerve force run low, should try taking a little Sargol with their meals for a few days and note results. This preparation is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and nerve vitalizer ever known for putting the good old "pep" and ambition, courage and real vital energy into a tired, run-down and shattered nervous system.

Here is a test worth trying. The next time you feel tired, blue, or when your nerves are fairly crying out, take two Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten minutes and note results. Sargol seems to go straight to the nerve cells and starts work the minute it reaches them. It brings a ten minute change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear head and courage. It calms and strengthens the nerves of people who get the "jumps" and edginess, and gives them poise, power and tremendous reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs and is always safe, easy, pleasant and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and many other leading chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell it in 40 tablets to a package.

AUCTIONS.

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold by order of the Mortgagee by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 8th day of February, 1917 at 3 o'clock p.m.

By Mr. Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—

"All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 25 Together with the messuage and premises thereon known as Nos. 6 and 7 Praya East and Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 Queen's Road East, Victoria aforesaid."

The said premises are held for the term of 99 years from the 8th day of July, 1844 created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 14th day of July 1882 and made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Lee Yung W. of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained.

Area 37,500 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown Rent \$184.84.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
6 Des Vaux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor.

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1441

MARTIN'S
APOLISTEEL
RAPIER PILL

A French Preparation for the treatment of all kinds of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

MARTIN'S
APOLISTEEL
RAPIER PILL

KEATING'S
LOZENGES

For the Cure of the Worst Cough

SAVARESS'S
SANTAL
70 CAPSULES

For the Cure of all kinds of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

December 20.

WOMEN BACK TO THE LAND.

Realisation of the urgent need for labour on the land is spreading. It is materially helped by a clearer view of the situation on the part of the farmers themselves. As indicated in the reports of recent hiring markets in Scotland, they appear to have made up their minds that there is little hope of going on under the old conditions as far as these entail the retention of unmarried men of military age and fitness. Such men in many cases have failed to obtain engagements, and agriculturists are turning their eyes in other directions. Fortunately there appears a likelihood of a substantial response on the part of Scottish women to the call for this form of national service. An organising department is in existence and a number of girls in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other cities, have offered their services. The most gratifying feature is that in many cases they are women familiar with country conditions. They have been brought up in the country, have come into the town, where they are employed in various capacities, but now declare that they consider it their patriotic duty to return to the land.

The transition from town to country, of course, involves difficulties. Patriotic impulses may wither in ungenial surroundings. The female temperament, specially sensitive to sympathy or the reverse, has to be considered. And there are other difficulties. There is a prejudice on the part of ordinary farm workers, for instance, against the intrusion of the new type. This in most cases soon disappears, but it presents a little difficulty at the commencement. In such matters the Scottish County Committees are performing a useful service. Members of the Committees meet new workers on their arrival, see them settled down, and generally take an interest in them.

The provision of the facilities for training is also taken in hand by these County Committees. In a considerable number of instances the members of the Committees who have holdings train three or four workers each, and then allow them to proceed to other lands where labour may be required.

While attention is given in the first instance to the provision of an adequate supply of labour for ground already under cultivation, consideration is also given to the possibility of bringing more land under the plough and the spade. Possibly in this direction market gardening schemes will be most in evidence. Proposals are made in various quarters about the cultivation of the less frequented golf courses. The ordinary golf course is not suitable for breaking up, and in relation to any extra food production such an operation would not be economically sound. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule. In the course of a conversation with an official of one of the Scottish Government Departments, it was mentioned, by way of illustration, that in the north-east of Scotland a golf course had, since the outbreak of war, been laid out on what was previously ordinary agricultural land. In the Edinburgh district, also, a case was mentioned where excellent farm land had been laid out as a golf course a few years ago. There are numerous other instances, also, where golf courses have been added to by the inclusion of fields recently under cultivation.

It is general belief in Scotland that, in connection with the Meatless Day there will be a census for the utilisation of all our live stock, and that this will include not only sheep and cattle, but all sorts of fur and feather, deer and rabbits and sporting birds. Of course nothing has been said, far less done, in authoritative quarters. I mention the matter as an example of the kind of talk commonly heard.

Edinburgh has had no lack of chroniclers, but room and welcome are assured for a new one which has just appeared from the pen of Sir Herbert Maxwell. In the preface the volume is described as a "re-

prosperous year to all."

PROSPEROUS YEAR TO ALL.

Cable Address: "JACOB HARRIS" to London.

JACOB HARRIS
Sole Importers for the Far East
100 Broad Street, New York, U.S.A.
Agents: National City Bank
ADVANCE MADE ON YOUR COMMISSIONS

talk not by any means confined to Radical quarters.

LEAD FINLAY OF NAIRN.

The King has conferred upon the Lord Chancellor (Sir Robert Finlay) a Peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Finlay of Nairn. His Lordship is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Nairn, married, a daughter of the late Cosmo Innes, Sheriff of Moray and Nairn, and has a seat near the county town of Nairn.

THE DRASTIC RAILWAY CHANGES.

"It is only fair to say what is in store for the public of this country; they will find actually in some places not only railway stations closed, but lines closed, and the rails and the sleepers lifted for use elsewhere in the national cause." These words are used by Mr. William Whitelaw, the Chairman of the North British Railway Company. The companies, he says, have recently received orders from a high authority to make alterations which, "to put it mildly, would be a serious interference with public convenience." We all have a shrewd idea where the rails and sleepers and trucks are going, and the Scottish public are taking the restrictions very quietly, almost cheerfully. A number of our leading railway managers recently visited the British front in France and conferred with the General Staff; and since their return home these officials have been busy working out schemes of "retrenchment," as they called.

PREMIER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The Prime Minister has appointed as his private secretary Mr. William Sutherland, who acted in a similar capacity with Mr. Lloyd George at the Munitions Ministry and the War Office. Mr. Sutherland is a nephew of Mr. Angus Sutherland, Chairman of the Scottish Fishery Board. His Civil Service career began at the Local Government Board, and he was closely associated with the new Premier on the National Insurance scheme and in the land campaign. He is the author of several volumes on the problems of social reform.

ROYAL ARCH.

At the quarterly communication of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, a charter was granted to a new Chapter at Penang. It was reported that a meeting of Freemasons serving with the New Zealand Division had been held "somewhere in France," within a short distance of the enemy lines and within reach of his guns.

GOVERNMENT COMMANDEERING JUTE.

Intimation has been received in Dundee by a large number of jute spinners and manufacturers that a large amount of their production is commandeered. The demand is much larger than was asked on any previous occasion, and is equivalent to fully one-half of the quantity of jute cloth Dundee can produce. It will occupy the looms till April. The goods to be furnished are sand-bags, bread bags, packing material, and horse covers.

LIQUOR AND WAR WORK.

A pronouncement of more than usual importance has just been made. The Clyde shipbuilding and engineering employers held a meeting and considered the relation of the liquor trade to the production of new ships and engines in the district, and have sent a message to the Prime Minister calling for the total prohibition of the sale of all alcoholic liquors throughout the United Kingdom. Of course it must be understood that while they are in favour of total prohibition for the period of the war they are not, as a body, prohibitionists on principle. They believe that the drinking customs of many of the workers are a serious handicap on production, and that prohibition would enable the country to make better progress with war work than it has yet done, and so help to bring the war to a speedy conclusion.

ANOTHER BOOK ABOUT EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh has had no lack of chroniclers, but room and welcome are assured for a new one which has just appeared from the pen of Sir Herbert Maxwell. In the preface the volume is described as a "re-

prosperous year to all."

PROSPEROUS YEAR TO ALL.

Cable Address: "JACOB HARRIS" to London.

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Sole Importers for the Far East
100 Broad Street, New York, U.S.A.
Agents: National City Bank
ADVANCE MADE ON YOUR COMMISSIONS

prospective sketch of the forces that have moulded the destiny of our city, even as physical forces have carved the enchanting landscape whereof it forms a part." And it may be said that it fills out not unworthily the design of "a review of the origin, growth, and social phases of the Capital of Scotland," such as R. L. Stevenson planned, set hand to, and left us no more than a tantalising fragment.

Some of the best things are found in footnote asides, as, for instance, this illustration of the recent rapid appreciation of the works of Raeburn,—"In or about the year 1900, a Royal Academician asked me whether I could assist him in finding some good work for the winter exhibition at Burlington House. I told him that if he came down to Scotland I would show him, in a neighbourly house, the most beautiful painting by Raeburn known to me,—a lovely lady, full length, in a white dress and sky-blue pelisse. He came and saw the picture, pronounced it pretty, 'Yes, quite a pretty thing, but hardly up to our standard.' Ten or twelve years later I happened to meet my friend in a country-house, and enjoyed a mild satisfaction in showing him a letter from the owner, asking my advice whether he should accept a firm offer of 10,000 guineas for it, or run the chance of the market at Christie's."

Another interesting reminiscence is as follows:—"It was told of the devoted and thoroughly competent secretary of a certain antiquarian society, that when he retired on a pension earned by his long service, he ceased to show an interest in archaeology." We hazard the guess that the subject of the story is Joseph Anderson. "When a friend expressed surprise that he should have so completely abandoned the study which had absorbed the energies of his active years, he replied, 'Well, I have had more than my share of it, and now I wish to God there was nothing older in the world than a new-laid egg'."

ART FURNITURE.

Two Scotsmen, the Brothers Adam, were the most distinguished innovators in domestic architecture in the 18th century, the greatest art period in these islands since the illuminations and embroidery—the opus Anglicanum—of medieval times. One of the many forms of decoration introduced by the brothers was the painting of furniture, thus bringing into co-operation the artist and the cabinetmaker. And now, after many years of decline, Lady Kinloch of Gilmerton, near Edinburgh, herself an artist of considerable talent, has successfully revived this once popular combination of art and industry. Her latest work is a suite of furniture specially designed and painted to the order of Queen Mary for a room at Windsor Castle. In general tone the suite is white, which admirably sets off the dainty festoons of flowers, ribbons, trophies and medallion pictures, all cleverly painted by women artists "hit by the war."

LOYD GEORGE A SCOT.

A Highland weekly has discovered a new reason for Mr. Lloyd George's promotion. It declares that the Welsh Lloydys are a branch of the Macleods of Dunvegan, and that the new Prime Minister has therefore a hereditary connection with the Island of Skye!

SEEING LIFE.

A young Glasgow doctor who graduated this year and at once became a Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C., began his new career in an Indian hospital, was sent in charge of troops to Basra, took ill on the voyage, was sent back to India, spent some time in hospital, was transferred to a sanatorium in the hills; and is now in Ceylon recuperating. He is quite happy and enjoys (with intervals) his glimpses of new worlds.

BLIGHTY BECOMES OFFICIAL.

It seems that the term "Blighty" is recognised in official circles. A Scottish officer, at home on the wounded list affirms in all seriousness that when he was ordered north the doctor marked "Blighty" on his medical record.

THE DIFFICULTY OF PROHIBITION.

A Scottish newspaper suggests that one of the strongest arguments against out-and-out prohibition is that the making of raw spirit is a simple proceeding. Any one with an ordinary kitchen kettle could make a pint of proof spirit in half an hour for twopenny!

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

INTIMATIONS

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.

Sanaphos.

For Nerves and Brain

—To restore your physical fitness.
—To restore poise of the nerve system.
—To repair the results of weariness and overwork.

take a glass of Sanaphos on rising, at mid-morning, mid-afternoon, and on going to bed.

You will feel distinctly the beginning of the undeniable benefit that Sanaphos gives you.

within ten minutes.

Sanaphos

Any time when you can't sleep, when you wake up tired, when you can't think, when you feel exhausted, when your general physical health is damaged, take Sanaphos, and now the results. You will be convinced at once. It is not a stimulant, and a drug. It is simply an energising food which almost instantly begins to give new strength to your nerves and to your body. "Sanaphos and Soda," as a beverage in hot weather is superb, and far better than any drink containing alcohol. It gives great energy without heating and without taxing the digestion. In two tablespoonfuls of water add about two small teaspoonfuls of Sanaphos, stir rapidly with spoon or fork, and fill the tumbler with cold water. It is in convenience and nervousness. In convenience and nervousness. In convenience and nervousness.

If your chemist has not Sanaphos write for a free sample, mentioning his name, and a trial package will be sent to you free and post-paid. Supplies can be obtained from any of the following Wholesale Agents: Fletcher & Co., Hong Kong; The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

WHERE GREW THE ARTS OF WAR.

FRENCH GENIUS OUTCLASSES THE MAILED FIST.

Interesting notes on the evolution of war equipments since August, 1914, are supplied by Mr. Henry Wood, the United Press correspondent with the French army.

Germany, it is now clear, has been unable to maintain her former superiority in military progress, discovery, and invention, and has to adopt newer and more effective means of warfare developed by her enemies since the beginning of the struggle.

All France admits that 30 months ago Germany rather led the world in military progress and invention. She had been quick to equip her legions with every new device, such as neutral-coloured uniforms. She began the war with an untested superiority of equipment, material, and methods. Now she is "copying" her antagonists. A list of devices which she has borrowed, or stolen, or tried to adapt from the French has been compiled and authentically established.

In light artillery the Germans have so far failed to match the French, who originated, developed, and perfected the barrage fire which is now one of the most effective weapons being employed in the present war. The enemy can even yet use this method only as far as his inferior light artillery will permit.

The French were the first to equip their "deadly 75" shells with a prolonged nose and delayed fuse, which prevents the shell from exploding until it has entered deep into the ground. The Germans since July last have substituted all of their universal shells filled with explosive, No. 96 and No. 14, with this new French type of shell.

The French light artillery also discovered the "Ricocchet," shell which explodes on the rebound. This, too, is being copied by the Germans.

The French secret of locating precisely an enemy battery by the sound waves coming from its discharge is said to have been since found out by the Germans. In July, 1915, France adopted the steel helmet that has reduced the head wounds in her army 25 per cent. Since then most of the Allied armies, as well as the enemies, have copied this protection.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Weakness of the Leg, or other ailment, you will find it difficult to walk, and you will find it difficult to stand. You will find it difficult to sit, and you will find it difficult to lie down. You will find it difficult to do anything, and you will find it difficult to live. You will find it difficult to be happy, and you will find it difficult to be healthy. You will find it difficult to be a man, and you will find it difficult to be a woman. You will find it difficult to be a child, and you will find it difficult to be a parent. You will find it difficult to be a citizen, and you will find it difficult to be a patriot. You will find it difficult to be a soldier, and you will find it difficult to be a sailor. You will find it difficult to be a farmer, and you will find it difficult to be a worker. You will find it difficult to be a man, and you will find it difficult to be a woman. You will find it difficult to be a child, and you will find it difficult to be a parent. You will find it difficult to be a citizen, and you will find it difficult to be a patriot. You will find it difficult to be a soldier, and you will find it difficult to be a sailor. You will find it difficult to be a farmer, and you will find it difficult to be a worker.

GRASSHOPPER

GRASSHOPPER AND FILLER, which are the best and most reliable of all the products of the Grasshopper and Filler Co., Ltd., are sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

Agents:—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25-cs. (Cash) per Copy

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: 4/6 and 2/6

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON:
THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE
**WATSON'S -
RESORCIN -
HAIR WASH**

The HAIR TONIC that Kills
The DANDRUFF GERM.
Cleanses the Scalp & thus
Produces a Luxurious
& Healthy Growth.



PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

To-day's Advertisements

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY
OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

NOTICE TO DISBURSEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE STEAMSHIP
"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above port
consigned cargo by her are notified
that all goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5th February,
1917, will be subject to sale.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined by Messrs
Goddard and Douglas on the 5th
February, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within three days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,
Agents.

Hongkong Jan. 30, 1917. 1453

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSUL),**

FRIDAY,

the 9th February, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee
House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—
Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Carpets and
Rugs, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, &c.,
Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield
Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and
Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass
mounted Bedsteads, Cots, &c., Miscel-
laneous Furniture, Blackwood Ware,
including Cabinets, Wardrobes, &c.,
Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few
lots Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room
and Kitchen Utensils,
&c., &c., &c.

A few lots of Turkish Towels, Bath
Towels, Brass Yases, Brass Finger Bowls,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1917. 1448

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

12.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting
of the Hongkong Benevolent Society.
2.30 p.m.—Prize Distribution by Lady
May at St. Paul's Institution.

General Memoranda.

Thursday, Feb. 1:
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Ladies' Boots
and Shoes, Suspenders, Blankets etc.
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Saturday, Feb. 3:
11 a.m.—Auction of Motor Cycle at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co's
Meeting.

2.10 p.m.—Cricket on H. K. C. C.
ground: Club v. University.

Monday, Feb. 5:
9.15 p.m.—Piano Recital at Govern-
ment House.

Tuesday, Feb. 6:
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property
at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sale
Rooms.

Wednesday, Feb. 7:
11.25 a.m.—Full Moon.

Saturday, Feb. 10:
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building
Co's Meeting.

Noon.—Humphreys' Estate and
Finance Co's Meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 14:
9.15 p.m.—Concert at Helene May
Institute.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1917.

THE FUTURE IN CROWN
COLONIES.

FULL reports are now to hand of the
speeches made on the occasion when
a deputation waited upon the
Secretary of State for the Colonies
to urge the appointment of a Special
Committee or Commission to inquire
and report upon what may be done
to develop the resources of the
Crown Colonies with a view to
making the Empire more self-suffi-
cient. Hongkong was not represented
in the deputation, but we reproduced
a day or two ago the speech delivered
on the occasion by Sir Ernest Bick
who discussed the subject from the
point of view of the Straits Settlements,
with the service of which Colony he was for so long
honourably connected. We have
reproduced this speech because the
conditions in the Straits Settlements
are more analogous to those of
Hongkong than are the conditions
in any other of the forty-five Crown
Colonies embraced in the Empire.
"The peculiarity of British colonisa-
tion," he said, "seems to be that we
go into countries, build towns of
great importance in trade and
commerce, construct railways and
roads throughout the country, erect
fortifications and establish great docks
and harbour works, and then the
Government is content to sit down
and see foreigners of every nationality
come into the country and trade in it
without restriction, with practically
no taxation and with little or no
control." It seemed to him that
some measures should be taken in
the future to see that British trade is
fostered in the place and that foreign
trade remains in the place by
permission. He said that, if it were
possible, he would go so far as to
advocate that all foreign firms should
only trade under a licence renewable
annually; he certainly thought that it
is of the greatest importance that no
foreign banking corporations should
be allowed in the Colony. Those
are very drastic proposals, going
much beyond any recommendations
we have hitherto seen. Mr. BONAR
LAW, who was Secretary of State
when the deputation submitted their
views, mentioned that he had already
sent out inquiries to every one of the
Colonies asking them "to look into
these very questions" which the
deputation had put to him. So far,
we have heard of no discussion of them in Hongkong.
We doubt whether it would be to
the advantage of this Colony to go
the length suggested by Sir Ernest
Bick, but there can be no doubt that
the public feeling of the
British community here is in accord
with the sentiments of Mr.
BONAR LAW when he expressed the
hope that the lessons of the war
had developed a strong feeling that
our German enemies will never be
allowed to use our resources against
ourselves in the future in the way
they have done in the past.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Com-
pany informs us that the raw silk
shipped by the *de Yucadia* arrived at
New York on January 16th, taking 251
days in transit from Yokohama.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Lady May will distribute the Prizes
at the St. Paul's Institution to-morrow
afternoon at half-past two.

Among the attractions at the forth-
coming Manila Carnival are "the latest
improved methods of sewing death and
destruction."

The annual general meeting of
the Hongkong Benevolent Society will
be held to-morrow in the City Hall
at 12.30 p.m.

The R.G.A. Sergeants are holding
their fortnightly dance in the Royal
Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks,
on Friday, 2nd February, at 8 p.m.

Manila papers announce with deep
regret the death of Mr. Frank L. Strong
of Manila. He died in the United
States in his 73rd year while on vacation.

The Union Church Ladies' Work-
ing Party have this month sent 113
pairs of Socks and 118 Shirts to the
men of the R. G. A. who have left
Hongkong, making in all 213 pairs of
Socks and 213 Shirts sent from Union
Church to the R.G.A.

H.K.V.R. Order No. 6 is published
as follows:—The following members of
"A" and "B" Cos. who were absent
from parade without leave either on
Friday the 26th instant or Sunday the
28th instant will attend Recruits Parade
on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday
the 31st January and Thursday the 1st
February at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill
order. Ptes. R. E. Bellios, N. E. Kont,
T. F. Claxton, J. Ince and A. Ritchie.

DEATH OF PRINCE CHING.

A Peking telegram received as we
go to press announces the death of
Prince Ching.

THE CLAIM BY A CYCLIST.

THE VERDICT.

In the case in which John Carr claimed
\$500 as damages against two junk
owners for negligence whereby he suffer-
ed damage to his person and property,
the Puisse Judge (Mr. H. H. Gompertz)
yesterday afternoon gave judgment.
His Lordship accepted the evidence of
the naval employe, and also that of the
constable, that the projecting plank
was a danger. He himself had seen
the plank as he thought it ought to be
used, and was of opinion that it would
be impossible, practically impossible, for
plaintiff to have ridden into the plank,
if it was so placed, without probably
falling into the water. He thought
plaintiff had "had a drink" that night,
but he was not disposed to find that
plaintiff was drunk. He thought
however, that plaintiff's own very
reprehensible reticence as to the
happenings on the night of the accident
went against him worse than it would
otherwise have done. His Lordship
thought what happened was that Carr
was cycling along the Quay, as he had
every right to do—the plank was
considerably further out than it ought
to have been, Carr did not see it, and he
sustained the injuries mentioned. He
gave judgment for \$80 for the damage
to the four-years' old cycle, \$50 as a
solatium for injuries, and \$10 for the
damage to plaintiff's flannel trousers;
\$140 in all, with costs.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks	710	buyers
Steamboats	201	sales
Malabons	40	buyers
Wharves	284	buyers
Docks	123	buyers
Central Estates	93	x.d. noon
Hongkong Land	914	x.d. noon
Cements	11.65	buyers
Trans	7.10	buyers
Waterboats	16	buyers
Langkate	11.20	nominal

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome
cough, it does not mean that you
have consumption or that you are going
to have it, but it does mean that your
lungs are threatened, and it is just as
well to be on the safe side and take Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy before it is too
late. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

THE CANTON BANK CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE APPEAL
COURT.

Judgment was given to-day in the
appeal against the judgment given
by the Chief Justice in Original
Jurisdiction in the case in which a
Chinese widow sued the Bank of
Canton for the recovery of a deposit
of \$10,000 paid out to another
person.

The Appeal Judges were Sir Har-
land de Saumarez (Chief Judge of
H.B.M. Court at Shanghai), Sir
William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief
Justice of Hongkong), Mr. H. H. J.
Gompertz (Puisse Judge).

Counsel engaged were:—For the
plaintiff-appellant, Mr. E. H. Sharp,
K.C., and Mr. Alabaster (instructed
by Mr. R. C. Faithfull, solicitor); for
the defendant-respondent, Mr. Eldon
Potter (instructed by Messrs. John-
son, Stokes & Master, solicitors).

The President, in his judgment,
said: In August, 1913, one Lau Cheuk
Ting placed two sums of money
amounting to \$10,000 on deposit
with the Bank of Canton, the re-
spondents in this appeal. On the
21st September of the same year he
was executed in Canton. The appel-
lant took out letters of administration
to his estate and in June, 1915,
called on the respondents to pay over
these moneys to her: the bank
refused as they had already paid a
sum of money representing the
amount due to Lau into Court under
a garnishee order obtained by the
judgment creditor in an action en-
titled *Chin Kee against Lau Cheuk
Ting*. They claim to be protected by
this order. In the Court below the
Chief Justice held that the money
was paid under compulsion of law
and gave judgment for the respon-
dents; hence this appeal.

The circumstances are as follows:
Chin Kee having knowledge of this
deposit took out a writ against a
person, whom he described as Lau
Cheuk Ting, of 137 Queen's Road,
and obtained judgment by default;
whether there was any such person
is not apparent but in any event he
was not the deceased man, whose
administratrix is the appellant, and
he may well be called the bogus Lau.
Chin Kee fraudulently, and probably
with the connivance of the bogus
Lau, swore that the deposit was his
property and got an interim order of
attachment, thus preparing his
ground for the next step in the
fraud. He got judgment and then
brought the respondents into the case
by getting a garnishee order nisi, his
affidavit alleging that the deposits
were the property of the judgment
debtor. The bank, no doubt hood-
winked by the attachment, paid the
money into Court without further
ado, and without making any
enquiries. Chin Kee, having got the
money, disappeared, as did the bogus
Lau.

The respondents rely on the pro-
tection given to a garnishee by sec-
tion 18 of the C.P.C., but I apprehend
that in order to do so successfully
they must show that the debt they
paid to Chin Kee was a debt due to
the judgment debtor in the action
in which he got his judgment, and
that they obviously cannot do. But
it was ingeniously argued on their
behalf that the Court, having been
satisfied by the affidavit of Chin Kee
that the money deposited was the
property of the judgment debtor, in
fact held that the bogus Lau was
the same person as the depositor, and
that for the purposes of the garnishee
sections of the code he must there-
fore be taken to be the judgment
debtor. In the case of *Vinnal v. De
Pass*, Lord Hannen says of such an
affidavit: "It is not for the purposes
of proof at all, it is to lay the founda-
tion for calling the debtor, the
garnishee, before the tribunal to
ascertain whether he can deny what
is alleged against him, simply that
he is indebted." I cannot see how
on such an affidavit it can be said
that the Court held the identity of
the two persons was established: what
the Court in fact said was "it
has been shown that you apparently
owe money to the judgment debtor;
you can show whether this is so or
not before we order you to pay it to
his creditor." On their failure to
show cause, for they took no steps
in the matter, an order was made
that they should pay the debt due
from them to the judgment debtor,
and they then paid a debt owing to
some one else. I cannot see how

they can plead that the order to pay
one debt can protect them in their
payment of another.

But it is further said that they
were ordered to pay the particular
debt. I think that the answer is that
they were to pay this particular debt
as they admitted it to be due to the
judgment debtor. It was clearly for
the respondents to put the Court
right if no such debt was due, and this
either on account of the cleverness
of Chin Kee's fraud or their own
supineness they failed to do. They
were in fact defrauded by Chin Kee
and they cannot in my opinion re-
lease themselves from their obliga-
tion to the appellant, an innocent
third party by pleading the fraud of
the appellant in an action of which
that third party had no notice. And
it may further be said that their con-
duct contributed to the success of
the fraud, for it seems to me that,
if they so conduct their business as
to be unable to communicate with a
client who has left a large sum of
money in their hands they are at
least bound to warn the Court of the
danger of making such an order as
the garnishee order under discussion.
Had they done so I have little doubt
that a Court, with the knowledge
which this Court has of the conduct
of litigants of this class would have
moved very warily. They, however,
preferred to let the order go practi-
cally by consent, and I cannot see how
they can say that they paid under
compulsion. I think the appeal
should be allowed and judgment
entered for the appellant for prin-
cipal and interest with costs here
and below.

The Chief Justice (Sir William
Rees Davies, K.C.), said:—
I agree that this appeal should be
allowed. The conclusion at which I
arrived in the Court below was that,
inasmuch as the orders in the garnishee
proceedings specifically attached the
deposits in the respondent Bank in the
name of their customer, Lau Cheuk
Ting, and as there was no suggestion
that Bank had any knowledge whatever
of the fraud perpetrated on the Court,
the money must be held to have been
paid under compulsion of law and
the Bank thus relieved of liability.
I also said in my judgment: "I am
not called upon to consider the liability
of a banker to his customer. The
position of the debtor and creditor does
not arise here. I desire to point my
judgment purely upon one point, i.e.
payment by compulsion of law." The
argument on appeal has convinced
me that this view was an erroneous one,
and the question on the facts of the
Bank's liability to its customer, which
I did not consider in the Court below,
is a most important question in the
case. Now, a garnishee order attaches
debts due to the judgment debtor; and
it is beyond doubt (a) that the discharge
given to the garnishee under section
418 of the C.P.C. for the amount
paid is as against the judgment
debtor; and (b) that the judgment
debtor in this case is the defendant
in the fictitious action, and not the
Bank's customer. This being the case,
there was clearly no jurisdiction in the
Court to attach moneys other than those
of the judgment debtor, and the
garnishee order was in fact bad. But
what was the duty of the Bank upon
being served with the garnishee order?
It should, I think, have taken steps
forthwith to communicate with its
customer so as to apprise him of the
order which had been served
upon it, and which purported to
attach his moneys. If such an attempt
had been made the Bank might and
should have ascertained that he was
dead. Clearly it should, before parting
with moneys, have obtained the produc-
tion of the deposit receipts, which of
course would not have been forthcoming.
This was a matter of ordinary precau-
tion. It was contended on behalf
of the Bank that there was no evidence
of fraud, or precaution; but I think
the answer is that there was an
obligation on the Bank to show the
Court that it had done so, and to have
appeared in its own protection in the
garnishee proceedings. The duties of a
garnishee are referred to in some detail
in the judgments in the House of Lords
in *Vinnal v. De Pass* 1892 A.C. 90.
From there it is clear that his position
is not merely ministerial: "that he is
summoned before the Judge to be pre-
sent on the application, and when he is
before the Judge it is not merely to
be there and hear what is said,
but it is to take part in it for his own
protection." (Judgment of Lord
Hannan p.99.) Now this is exactly
what the Bank did not do in the present
case. It allowed the Court to act
upon the representations made in the
fraudulent action without appearing on
the order nisi or rendering it any

assistance or communicating any
caution whatever in dealing with the
moneys of the customer. If the Court
had received the slightest intimation
calling in question the bona-fides of the
transaction it would doubtless have
taken steps to investigate the position
before making the order absolute. The
Bank's apathy amounted to negligence,
and renders it liable to refund to its
customer's representative the moneys
which due diligence on its part would
have averted the wrongful conversion of.
I agree as to costs.

The Puisse Judge, concurring,
said in his opinion the Bank had no
defence to the action and the appeal
must succeed. It was quite clear
that the money paid into Court in
the garnishee proceedings, and ulti-
mately paid out to the judgment
creditor was the Bank's own money
and not the money of the depositor.
It had nothing whatever to do with
the depositor or his representatives
who were not and are not concerned
in any way with the garnishee pro-
ceedings.

THE MAGISTRACY.

POSSESSION OF NAPHTHA
WITHOUT POLICE AUTHORITY.

Mr. C. Lauritsen, manager of the
Dragon Motor Garage, No. 25 Des Vaux
Road, Central, was charged before Mr.
Melbourne with having in his possession
without authority from the Captain
Superintendent of Police, 199 gallons of
naphtha, classified as dangerous goods.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, who appeared
as solicitor for the defence, said
that only a technical breach of
the license had been committed and
asked that if a penalty be imposed it be
merely nominal.

The defendant was fined \$50.
A similar charge, brought against the
Exile Motor Garage was defended by
Mr. Gardiner. In this case a fine of
\$100 was imposed.

THEFT OF WINDOW GLASS.

Two Chinese charged with stealing a
number of panes of glass from the
windows of a dwelling were brought
before Mr. Wood. The first defendant
was sentenced to four months'
hard labour and four hours'
stocks and the second defendant
received six months' hard labour and
four hours' stocks.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.

A Chinese charged with the theft of
a brass bowl pleaded not guilty, saying
that a friend had sent him the bowl
from Canton. After evidence had been
heard the defendant was sentenced to
six weeks' hard labour and four hours'
stocks.

THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

The formal opening of the 1917
Philippine Carnival at Manila will take
place aboard the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, flag-
ship of the Asiatic fleet, when Admiral
Winterhalter and the officers of the
fleet are hosts at a formal reception in
honour of the chosen Queen of the
Carnival and her court.

The invitation extended to the
Queen by Admiral Winterhalter has
been taken advantage of by the direc-
tors of the Carnival Association to
provide a unique opening for the big
festa, and it is announced by Director
General Wolff that at two o'clock on
the afternoon of Saturday, February 3,
when the guns of the fleet's flagship
roar out a royal salute to Her Majesty,
the Carnival will be declared officially
opened to the public.

According to the plans of Admiral
Winterhalter and his officers, all of whom
have assured the Carnival officials of their
desire to do everything in their power
to aid in making Wallace Field show an
unprecedented success, special launches
will be at Legaspi landing shortly before
two o'clock on the afternoon of the
opening day of the Carnival. A throne
for the Queen will be erected on one of
these and the royal lady and her court
will embark, accompanied by the con-
stabulary band, for the *Brooklyn*. As
the Queen and her court approach the
flagship a salute of 21 guns will be fired
from the big man-of-war, and royal
honours will be paid to the Queen as
she boards the vessel. Once on board
she will be received by the Admiral and
his staff, and following the formal re-
ception will again embark for the shore,
to take her place in the reviewing stand
on the Luneta, from which she will
review the military and naval parade
that is a feature of the opening day of
the Carnival.

As a result of the arrival of the Fleet
and the enthusiastic support promised
to the Carnival officials by Admiral
Winterhalter and the ship's officers, it
is now certain that the opening carnival
parade will provide a spectacle of
greater proportions than ever before.
In addition to the 7,000 soldiers of all
branches of the service who are to be
in line, there will be a big contingent
of blue jackets from the fighting ships
in the bay, while the participation of
the navy athletes in the open carnival
championships also assures additional
interest in the events and added
keenness to the competition.

SPORTING.

A BOXING CHALLENGE.

We have been asked to announce that
Gunner Windsor, 88th Co. R.G.A., chal-
lenges Pte. Thomas, R.S.I., to a 3
Rounds Contest at the forthcoming
tournament under the auspices of the
Hongkong Police Reserve in aid of the
Sportmen's Motor Ambulance Fund.
An early reply from Private Thomas
would be appreciated.

GERMANY'S FIRST PEACE
CONDITION.BRITAIN TO ABDICATE NAVAL
SUPREMACY.

Germany demands that Great Britain
shall abdicate her position as mistress of
the seas. That is the most important of
Germany's peace terms and constitutes
the kernel of two inordinately long
articles of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*,
which there is reason to believe are
inspired by the Chancery, says a
special Correspondent of the *Times* at
Amsterdam, who summarizes them as
follows:

In the first article the impossibility of
Germany abandoning her present mili-
tary system precedes the demand that
the freedom of the seas shall be es-
tablished by England ceasing to claim
the right of policing them alone. While
England's sea power is not unconditional,
Germany recognizes its existence and
admits that she has not yet succeeded in
breaking it. Therefore this problem of
naval power, which really originated the
Anglo-German war, and which has not
been decided by the war, must be settled
now by agreement if Europe is to have
peace. That is a fundamental fact to
recognize. There is room for agreement,
although a proportionate reduction of
naval armaments cannot be agreed to
by Germany unless it is also agreed to
by all the other Powers.

On the other hand, the Continental
question has been settled strategically
and must be recognized as settled. The
Continental question, according to the
Frankfurter, was simply the question of
predominance in the Near East and of
the limits to be set to Russian ambi-
tions. Russia has seen that such a limit
has been set, and she must recognize the
fact. Germany has shown by her mili-
tary achievements that it is her vocation,
as it is in her power, to exploit her
Eastern policy in her own interests and
those of her allies.

The general situation as established
by the war must be maintained in peace.
The kernel of the war has proved to be
the Central European Coalition, and
that also must remain, with the general
direction of its prosperity south-east.

Lastly, there is the question of colonies.
Germany's national economy demands
expansion overseas, and this outlet, says
the *Frankfurter*, will be attained by
agreement if possible, or, if not, by force.
The newspaper suggests that Germany's
occupation of the *Dolomieu* coast will here-
come is very useful as the means of
driving a colonial bargain with England.
The journal argues that in general it is
useless, and unnecessary to discuss the
question who was directly to blame for
causing the outbreak of the war. The
fact was that for a long time diplomacy
had persistently used the threat of war
to settle disputes. This great war bluff
must be abandoned, partly because na-
tions will never again tolerate its
employment and partly because as a last
argument for solving long and preme
problems it has completely failed.

JAPAN'S SHIPPING TRADE.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF
HYOGO.

Mr. Sano, Governor of Hyogo pre-
fecture, speaking at a dinner given by
him to men engaged in the shipping
business is reported to have delivered
himself to the following effect:

"Japan's maritime trade has made
great strides during the last few years,
thanks to the encouragement given by
the Government and the strenuous efforts
made by those who are engaged in the
business. The total tonnage of Japan's
mercantile marine has now reached
2,000,000 tons, and her position in the list
of the world's mercantile marine ranks
between France and Norway. Those
who are responsible for having brought
about the development of the shipping
industry in Japan, however, must not
relax their efforts nor rest satisfied with
what has been achieved, but must strive
for still greater results."

"Kobe has now become the premier
port for foreign as well as domestic trade,
and it will develop on those who are
responsible for the prosperity of Kobe's
trade, to maintain the position Kobe has
attained. One of the objectionable pre-
judices of the Japanese, which centuries
of refinement have developed, is their
contentment with small successes. In
other words, progress among the Japanese
is brought to a standstill when it reaches
a certain point, beyond which it refuses
to proceed. This is an evil incident to
insular isolation. Now that Japan has
obtained an assured position in the world
the views of the Japanese must be
broadened so as to enable them to com-
pete successfully with Europeans and
Americans. It is also desirable that those
who have profited by the unexpected
turn of events should devote part of their
profits to the general welfare of their less
fortunate fellow-countrymen."

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

IN buying a cough medicine for child-
ren bear in mind that Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup
and whooping cough, and that it contains
no harmful drugs. For sale by all Chem-
ists and Druggists.

BY THE WAY.

Some years ago one of those periods of slackness of trade, when the mercantile community had little to do but grumble about the stagnation, I remember a former Medical Officer remarking to me: "If trade fails, why not exploit the advantages of Hongkong as a health resort in the winter months?" It was not an altogether flippant remark, for the M. O. H. proceeded to offer proof of these advantages. The glorious weather we have enjoyed during the past few months, and a few passing remarks by a resident quite recently, calls this little conversation to mind.

It may, indeed, be said that during the past few months—due, no doubt, to the conditions prevailing at home—Hongkong has taken on more of the aspect of a health resort than it has ever done before. There have been quite a number of people from other less salubrious parts of the East spending a holiday in Hongkong—people from the Federated Malay States, the Philippines and even from Japan. But a great deal more might be done to encourage people to come here, and to cause tourists to prolong their stay in the Colony. In the past Hongkong has been represented to tourists as a place where there is absolutely nothing to keep them beyond a day or two. They can run round the island in a day, and the average tourist needs other attractions to keep him here than the charming scenery and the unvaried climate.

The railway and the introduction of the motor-car have greatly increased the opportunities of the visitor for seeing something of the Colony, but I have heard it asked whether something more might not be done to increase the attractions of the place for the visitor by a wider use of the golf courses, which, like our scenery and winter climate, cannot be beaten anywhere in the world. Why not, as it is done at home, allow the leading hotels to offer facilities for golf to visitors? It would benefit the golf club, the railway and the Colony generally, and visitors would leave Hongkong with a far better impression of the Colony as a place of resort than they have had hitherto. Visitors who happen to have friends in the Colony, who are readily introduced to such facilities, do not find time hang heavily on their hands, but hundreds who pass through the Colony go away feeling that what attraction Hongkong possesses, besides its scenery from the harbour or the Peak, are the close preserves of the residents. The hint about the golf courses is worth consideration.

On the other side of the harbour there are great possibilities for development in a way to interest visitors. The construction of roads which has been going on in the New Territory in recent years is opening up a very charming country district, and the growing popularity of the motor car should in course of time lead to the establishment of a sea-side hotel or two. Hongkong is a vastly better place to dwell in now than it was even ten years ago; and ten years more should see enough development to establish a reputation as a popular winter resort for the jaded Eastern resident in need of a short change, and an attractive rendezvous for the world tourist.

When announcements are made in the Gazette that some alien enemy's trade mark will be removed from the Register unless the prescribed fee for renewal of registration is paid before a certain date, it creates wide astonishment that in these times the Government should be so solicitous about the renewal. I do not know. "Abraham and Gebrüder Forein," whose trade mark is concerned in the latest Gazette announcement, but I presume one of the German firms whose business in the Colony has been liquidated, acted as local agents for them and that the firm and the British liquidators of its business are well known to the Registrar of Trade Marks. Some few weeks ago one of these notifications related to trade marks belonging to Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

I find it difficult to credit the explanation currently given of these announcements, but I am equally at a loss to know what other explanation is possible. I understand that in the final liquidation of enemy concerns, liquidators have provided a sum of money to meet expenses which are likely to occur before the end of the war—fees for renewal of trade marks being one of the items. These funds are in the hands of the Government, and one would therefore suppose that the Registrar of Companies would notify the Government when the Trade Mark in which liquidated firm is interested is due for renewal, but it appears that the way they

have in the Service is to make these communications through the Gazette! I tried to think my informant was endeavouring to be funny or sarcastic; but he declared it to be "honest injun."

I have been asked: Who is Richard I. Hope, the author of an article in the current number of the Colonial Institute's Magazine "United Empire." Some years ago Richard I. Hope was connected with a local paper and is now employed on newspaper work somewhere in North China. The "United Empire" article which appears over his name consists mainly of a re-hash of Sir Frederick Lugard's speeches, with quotations marks omitted. Thus, Sir Frederick Lugard said: "We are forging a link in the chain which binds us in friendship and good will with the great Empire on whose confines this Colony is situated." Mr. Hope tells us that "In the Hongkong University a link has been forged" &c., &c. And so with that glowing tribute to the staff of the University who are compared to "the men who carried through a similar undertaking at Khartoum"—the periods are those of Sir Frederick Lugard and not of Mr. Richard I. Hope.

The inconvenient doctrine has been preached in Canton recently, I am told, that a man never asks a needy friend for the return of a loan. Consequently when a man now asks the other fellow for the return of "that dollar I lent you the other day," he immediately retorts in an aggrieved tone of voice: "Is our friendship then, at an end? What did the Consul tell us about loans to needy friends the other day?" I fear that the Consul's remarks must have been misconstrued.

Sir Ernest Birch, K.C.M.G., is reported as telling the Colonial Secretary recently that "in all Asiatic ports all over the world, the subject of most frequent comment amongst the natives is that, whereas those ports used to be filled with ships flying the German flag, there has not been a German flag or a German ship seen for over two years." Now when the Kaiser comes to read this he will positively gasp, and I can imagine him exclaiming "Mein Gott! Did I not warn the Western World of the Yellow Peril?" He will be thirsting to know whether Sydney and Melbourne, San Francisco and Vancouver, are among the number.

OBSERVER.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELP COMMITTEE.

The following letter appears in the Home papers:—
Sir,—We feel that the time has arrived when a brief account should be rendered to the British public of the disposal of the money which has been so generously given on behalf of the Russian prisoners of war. We ask the hospitality of your columns, as a large proportion of the money we have received has come through appeals previously made by our president in your journal and other organs of the Press.
The main work of the committee, on which the money received from British subscribers has been chiefly expended, is that of providing bread and clothing to Russian prisoners of war in prison camps in Germany. The number of prisoners in the camps to which the operations of the committee extend now exceeds 240,000. As the British public are well aware, these poor men do not receive from their captors sufficient to supply even the bare necessities of life, and the committee have done their best since August 1916, to meet the deficiencies.
The sum expended in this way to date has been £73,300. This has all been spent directly in relief, and 3,749,000lb of Bread from Berne, 1,168,000lb of Biscuits from Holland, 520,000lb of Biscuits from England, £2,600 worth of Tobacco, £2,000 Clothing, besides generous donations in kind have been dispatched to the various camps.
A financial statement for the first financial year up to September 13, 1916, as audited, has been published on December 7, in the "Times" and "Morning Post."
The administrative and postal expenses are borne by a private fund, and expenditure on transport is borne by official funds from Russia.
The committee is glad to be able to state that a system has been instituted which ensures that the assistance sent out to the prisoners reaches them safely. The sum of £14,200 has also been expended in purchasing medical comforts for the sick, such as condensed milk, Bovril, tea, and other strengthening food. £12,000 for the above purpose having been provided by the Petrograd Prisoners of War Relief Committee, presided over by Her Majesty the Empress.
The expenditure of the committee has now increased to £100,000 a month owing to the greater claims made upon the funds. The prisoners are well aware, as is evident from letters received from them, of the quarter whence help is accorded, and they are most deeply grateful for the benevolent and generous assistance which has been given by the British public.
The committee are most anxious to continue this beneficent work, and feel confident that the British public will enable them to do so.
It is unnecessary to explain that the difficulties of supplying all the Russian prisoners in Germany with food from Russia are insuperable.

SOPHIE BENCKENDORFF (President),
DERBY (Chairman of the Executive Committee),
REVELSTOCK (Hon. Treasurer).

London, 6 W., Dec. 7, 1916.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH SUCCESSES.
FRENCH PRAISE FOR AN IMPORTANT OPERATION.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's success was achieved in a populous district, the centre of which is Transloy, a scattered borough bordering on the Peronne-Bapaume road, and four miles from Bapaume. The enemy are strongly entrenched along the approaches to the borough, the houses of which are fortified.
As Sir Douglas Haig spoke of "the region of Transloy," French experts are ignorant of the exact locality of the works captured on Saturday, but emphasize that it was an important operation as being a further advance towards the stronghold of Bapaume.

THE LAST GERMAN HOPE.
ENDEAVOUR TO SNATCH ELEVENTH HOUR VICTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
The Observer publishes an apparently inspired article in which it says:—"The Germans hope to snatch an eleventh hour triumph by cutting Great Britain's sea communications. If we smash the new submarine campaign directly, or out-build it in our yards, or out-stay it by reducing imports and increasing home supplies, or achieve final and decisive success by all these means together, we shall destroy the last hope of the Germans and ensure the victory of the Allies. We can, and will, do it, but only by a maximum national effort during the next six months."

NAVY LEAGUE AND ANTI-SUBMARINE MEASURES.
A DEPUTATION SATISFIED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
A deputation of the Navy League appealed to Sir Edward Carson (First Lord of the Admiralty) for vigorous measures against submarines.
Sir Edward Carson and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe described the measures that are being taken, and the deputation expressed its warm appreciation and satisfaction that everything conceivable was being done to safeguard merchant ships.

GERMAN SUBMARINE FOUNDERS.
CREW LANDED IN NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 29.
A Norwegian motor-boat has landed at Hammerfest thirty-four of the crew of a German submarine which has foundered on the Norwegian coast.

"LAURENTIC" SUNK OFF THE IRISH COAST.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
It is officially announced that the auxiliary cruiser *Laurentic* was sunk off the Irish coast.

FIRE AT FRENCH POWDER WORKS.

PARIS, Jan. 29.
A fire at a powder works at Massy Palaiseau spread, involving a millinery stores, which exploded, damaging houses over a wide radius. One person was killed and three were injured.

IRISH CANADIAN REGIMENT.
BELFAST'S WELCOME.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
The Irish Canadian Rangers attended special services at Armagh, the preachers being the Primato of the Church of Ireland and Cardinal Logue.
The regiment was subsequently welcomed at Belfast by a popular ovation.

NATIONAL CIVILIAN SERVICE.
FORECAST OF THE SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
A forecast of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's scheme of national civilian services has been published. It applies to men between 18 and 60 years of age, not women, and the object is to replace those who will be combed out of munition factories, collieries, ship building yards, transport work and agriculture.
Meetings will be organised to stimulate enrolment and local authorities will be asked to start recruiting rallies.
There will be seven recruiting areas, and each will be presided over by a commissioner. No provision will at present be made for men giving part time.

LATER.
The National Service Directorate announces that the forecast is misleading as regards women. Their services are urgently wanted, and a scheme of enrolment is being prepared for them.

"THE PROMISED LAND."
GENERAL SMUTS' FAREWELL.

PRETORIA, Jan. 29.
General Smuts, in a speech, said he had departed from East Africa with feelings of great disappointment. It was very hard, when so near the end, not to be allowed to enter the promised land, but his ministerial colleagues thought it his duty to go to the Imperial War Conference. He felt that mankind was in a grave crisis, and even South Africa might be able to contribute its small mite which might yield important results. (Loud cheers.)

SUSPECTED ANARCHIST PLOT IN SPAIN.

ATTEMPT ON KING OF SPAIN'S LIFE.

MADRID, Jan. 29.
An iron beam, which was found across the railway near Granada just before the passage of a train conveying King Alfonso, was removed in time to prevent the train dishing into it.

COALITION IN AUSTRIA.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 29.
A Coalition Government is more unlikely, than ever.

AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 29.
The Hon. Mr. G. F. Pearce (Minister of Defence) is mentioned as Australia's representative in the Imperial War Cabinet.

EARTHQUAKE IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.
The Hague, Jan. 29.
Five hundred and fifty persons have been killed by an earthquake in the Dutch East Indies.

THE GERMAN ARTILLERY.

Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B., says:—Of all the many signs of the growing disintegration of the German army which have been flowing into us during the last few weeks, none strikes me as of greater importance than the circular issued by von Bulow to the artillery commanders of his group of army corps, calling their attention to the rapid deterioration of the artillery material due to want of proper care in the handling of the pieces by the gunners. Bulow's first memorandum contains a list of only "extreme" caution and economy, von Armin also emphasised the fact, but von Bulow underlines it, and fixes the responsibility on the battery commanders, thus indicating a defect which in the nature of things cannot be remedied by the firing line, and which is certain to increase rapidly as losses in the personnel continue in a growing ratio, as they must do now that we have obtained a well-marked ascendancy in the continuous artillery duel which, practically speaking, never ceases day or night. The law of increasing returns shows itself most unequivocally. If 100 guns engage 100 guns, the odds of course are equal, but when one side has silenced, say, fifty on the other, it is no longer only a case of two to one, because while fifty-nine guns on the losing side continue a direct fight with forty-one on the other, the remaining fifty-nine guns can concentrate on the single gun, and so on down the whole line until at last, arithmetically, it is 100 guns against one. And any one, two, or ten up to the whole 100, may be hit simultaneously. Of course, this extreme case never or rarely obtained in practice, for long before it is reached the side which is getting the worst of the game withdraws, taking its artillery covering screens with it, and nullifies the advantage by a dominating influence in these struggles, such a withdrawal was generally possible owing to the great range at which these duels have generally been fought. The presence of aircraft makes it, however, exceedingly doubtful whether such retreats are still practicable for not only do they guide the fire of the winning side on to such roads, but still remain practicable for a retreat, as of late we have seen them swooping down to within 300ft. and using their machine-guns on all kinds of retreating bodies offering suitable targets and a target one can conceive the mass of horses and men involved in the extrication of these modern monstrosities would seem to be the very best that any army could desire.

SHIPPING AT BANGKOK IN 1916.

The total number and tonnage of foreign steamers and sailing ships which called at the Port of Bangkok during the year 1916 are as under—

Nationality	Steamers	Lighters	Of Flag	No. Tons	No. Tons
Norwegian	347	291	130	—	—
British	266	243	44	—	—
Chinese	110	87	77	—	—
Japanese	54	56	25	—	—
French	58	22	203	—	—
Dutch	20	10	31	—	6,976
Danish	7	18	060	—	—
Total	862	729	210	9	6,976

COMPARED WITH 1915.

Norwegian vessels show a decrease of 102 vessels, with a decrease of 71,174 tons.
British vessels show an increase of 65 vessels, with an increase of 51,734 tons.
Chinese vessels show an increase of 67 vessels, with an increase of 53,619 tons.
Japanese vessels show an increase of 19 vessels with an increase of 15,893 tons.
French vessels show an increase of 31 vessels, with an increase of 11,106 tons.
Dutch vessels show a decrease of 15 vessels, with a decrease of 6,938 tons.
Danish vessels show a decrease of 2 vessels, with a decrease of 3,073 tons.
Russian vessels show a decrease of 1 vessel, with a decrease of 2,244 tons.
Sailing vessels show a decrease of 1 vessel, with a decrease of 53 tons.
The monthly record for 1916 was reached in December when 86 vessels with a register tonnage total of 59,390 tons visited the port.
July has however the highest tonnage for 70,351 reg. tons.
June has minimum both in number, which was 61 vessels, and in tonnage amounting to 48,451 reg. tons.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cough that is causing trouble. Get it at Chemists and Grocers.

BRITISH BATTLES ON THE STRUMA.
OUR PART IN CAPTURE OF MONASTIR.

The dispositions and recent operations of the British Army on the Struma and Doiran fronts are described in a dispatch issued in a supplement to the "London Gazette," from Lieut. General G. F. Milne, commanding the British Salonika Army.
"On May 9," Lieut. General Milne writes, "the greater part of the Army was concentrated within the fortified lines of Salonika, extending from Stavros on the east to near the Galiko River on the west."
"A mixed force, consisting of a mounted brigade and a division, had been pushed forward to the north of Eukus in order to support the French army which had advanced and was watching the right bank of the Struma River and the northern frontier of Greece."
"Further moves in this direction were contemplated, but, in order to keep the army concentrated, I entered into an agreement with General Sarrail by which the British forces should become responsible for that portion of the Allied front which covered Salonika from the east and north-east. By this arrangement a definite and independent area was allotted to the army under my command."
"On June 8, the troops commenced to occupy advanced positions along the right bank of the River Struma and its tributary the River Bukova from Lake Tabinos to Lozista village. By the end of July, on the demobilisation of the Greek army, this occupation had extended to the sea at Calagati."

DOIRAN OFFENSIVE.
"On July 20, in accordance with the policy laid down in my instructions, and in order to release French troops for employment elsewhere I began to take over the line south and west of Lake Doiran [on the Greek frontier almost due north of Salonika], and commenced preparations for a joint offensive on this front. This move was completed by August 2, and on the 10th of that month an offensive was commenced against the Bulgarian defences south of the line Doiran-Hill 535."

"As the result of successful operations in that sector during mid-August, it became possible to shorten considerably the Allied line between Doiran Lake and the River Vardar, and on August 23, in agreement with General Sarrail, the British General extended his front as far as the left bank of that river so as to set free more troops for his offensive operations."

"As the result of the Bulgarian advance in Eastern Macedonia, 'unopposed by the Greek garrison,' General Sarrail decided to entrust to the British Army the task of maintaining the greater portion of the right and centre of the Allied line."

"During September several British detachments crossed the Struma River, and Bulgarians were driven out of various villages. The gallant capture of Neveljen by the Northumberland Fusiliers is specially mentioned by Lieut. General Milne. The Bulgarians lost heavily during their retreat and in their subsequent counter-attack."

GALLANT ADVANCE.

Towards the end of September, the British General issued instructions for operations on the Struma on a more extensive scale, in order further to assist the progress of our Allies towards Monastir by maintaining such a continuous offensive as would ensure no transference of Bulgarian troops from the Struma front to the west towards Monastir. Subsequent fighting followed on the left (east) bank of the Struma.
"During the night September 29-30, the attacking infantry crossed below Orjak bridge and formed up on the left bank. At dawn on the following morning the Gloucesters and the Cameron Highlanders advanced under cover of an artillery bombardment, and by 8 a.m. had seized the village of Karadziska Bala. Shortly after the occupation of the village the enemy opened a heavy and accurate artillery fire, but the remaining two battalions of the brigade, the Royal Scots and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, though suffering severely from enfilade fire, pushed on against Karadziska Bala."

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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(HONGKONG).

GERMAN FINANCES.

By a study of German finances (writes a Dutch correspondent) it is not difficult to understand why Germany is so eager for peace and why she tries to achieve it by all means at her disposal—doing her best to sow distrust between the Allies as her last trump.

According to all declarations, official and private, which reach this country, German war expenses are a little over £100,000,000 a month, which will make about £1,200,000,000 a year. The war loans of 1916, including the last, have brought about £1,000,000,000. Thus about £200,000,000 is lacking. The just voted sum of £200,000,000 will cover but a little part of this enormous deficit. It is true that Treasury bonds will for a time cover the deficit. But as the well-known Swiss economist, M. Cellerier, rightly remarks in the "Journal de Geneve," it will not be sufficient.

The working of the German war finances shows with what care and foresight the Government organised this part of their war machine before the war. The War Treasury covered the expenses at the beginning of the war, later on current expenses were covered by the Treasury bonds, with war loans issued periodically; these bonds converted into long-date ones, thus made provision for the continuation of the war. For seventeen months this formidable war machine worked without fail. But expenses have exceeded all calculations. Thus Professor Riser, author of the classical work on the war finances, "Financiers, Kriegswirtschaft und Kriegswirtschaft," and the inspiring genius of a series of measures connected with the mobilisation of industry, trade and credit a year previous to the outbreak of war, gave it as his opinion, that a war carried on by Germany on two fronts would cost less than £260,000,000. At the beginning of 1916 the financial equilibrium was broken. The funds collected in April could only guarantee in advance the continuation of war for two months. The war loan of October can pay only expenses incurred before that date. The year 1917 will thus begin with an approximate deficit of £200,000,000, and to keep the war going until April, 1917 Germany will have to issue Treasury bonds for about £200,000,000. At this moment the war will have cost Germany approximately £2,000,000,000. Will she be able to get another loan, which must be much larger than all the preceding ones? Even if she could, succeed, which is highly improbable, where will she get the £200,000,000,000 necessary to cover the expenses for the year? She is in a precarious position. She cannot, like the Allies, draw from the wealth of the universe.

That is why German financiers already begin to look for peace.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 1 COMPANY.
Parade at Central at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, February 2nd. Those without Service Bibles will draw same from the Armoury between 5 and 5.30 p.m. on that date.

MUSKETEER COURSE, 1917, PART I.
All ranks who should have attended, but failed to attend, to fire Part I. of this year's course on either Sunday, January 14th, 21st or 28th are warned to attend the Range on Sunday, next, February 4th, leaving Blk. Pier at 9 a.m. Return about 12 noon.
Men armed with (1) Service Rifles or (2) New Winchester Carbines will take same to the Range. All others will have Rifles issued to them on the Range.
Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, Inspector Lammer, Alves and Wei will attend as instructors.

JOINED.
No. 2 Company, Section 8.—P.O. 849 L. Rodriguez and P.C. 860 E. H. Remedios.

RESIGNED.
P.O. 100 Kwok Wing Kai is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

APPOINTMENT.
All Sergeants and Inspectors are asked to make it convenient to attend a Meeting at Headquarters Club at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, February 1st.
(Sgd.) F. O. JENKIN,
D.P.F. (H.)

STRAIGHT AT IT

THERE is no use of our "basting around the bush." We mean to get well out with it first at last. We want to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cure has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

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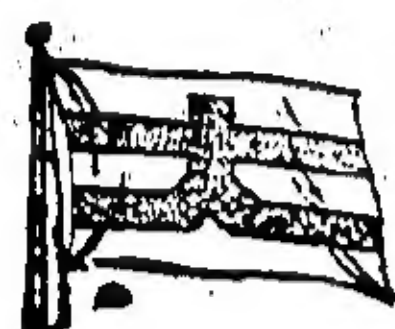
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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at special rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. Y. D. PARR, Superintendent.



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KURE and YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU".....Friday, 2nd Feb., at 3 p.m.

"PANAMA MARU".....Sunday, 18th Feb., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSA LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aiping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHI MARU".....Thursday, 1st Feb., at 3 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 4th Feb., at 10 a.m.

"JOSEPH MARU".....Wednesday, 7th Feb., at 8 a.m.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Blassmar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
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THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice. Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAIYAN	Jan. 31, at Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LUCHOW	Feb. 1, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Feb. 1, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUKIANG	Feb. 1, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ASHU	Feb. 4, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAIYAN	Feb. 7, at Noon.

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Teau" Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Teau".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 2, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	TUESDAY, Feb. 6, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHOFSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta's steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inductment offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

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HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 2nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 6th Feb. at 11 a.m.

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KOREA MARU	13,000-15 knots	Sat., 10th Feb.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000-15 knots	Mon., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000-11 knots	Tues., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues., 20th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATLE via SHANGHAI	AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi	WEDNESDAY, 7th Feb. at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, NAGAYA AND YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Tanaka	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda	SATURDAY, 10th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU, Capt. Tanaka	MONDAY, 5th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. Tanaka	MONDAY, 12th Feb. at 10 a.m.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE		
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE		
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No fire insurance whatever will be effected, and storage charges will be assessed on all cargo undelivered on 31st March at Noon.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown.

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Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1917.

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"TWO TAILED BOGEY" OF THE AIR.

NOW WE BROUGHT DOWN A SKY DREADNOUGHT.

PILOT TAKES JAMMED GUN TO PIECES UNDER FIRE.

We have been told a good deal in a certain section of the Press, and generally in merrimental numbers, about the new German battle-plane. "A Flying Patrol," who has been permitted by the Censor to relate his adventures in the "Cornhill Magazine," has had a fight with one, and the result was quite satisfactory from his point of view.

"It goes by the name of the 'Two-tailed Bogy,' owing to its having two fuselages or tails instead of one, with an engine of about 150 horse-power at the forward end of each. In between is a nacelle containing three persons; one of whom pilots and the other two work the machine-guns, which fire both fore and aft.

"It is a great, big, heavy biplane, with enormous wings, much larger than anything we have out here at the moment. Some people say that, besides the two tractor propellers there is a third pusher engine and propeller, mounted at the tail-end of the nacelle, but I do not credit this myself. Its speed is about 60 miles an hour, so it is bigger, faster, and more heavily armed than our own fighters of which we are so fond.

"The crash of it, apparently, is that it is clumsy and very difficult to manoeuvre, and so slow much of its advantages. The English about it is a good deal, yet none of them have dared to come and fight as over our own lines, which is, of course, a big handicap."

STORY OF THE NIGHT.

A flying patrol was in a 100-horse-power "pusher" biplane, armed with machine gun, rifle and two pistols, when he met the "Two Tails," and the fight lasted about a quarter of an hour. "One of the Bogy's guns was put out of action almost immediately, but our own gun jammed."

"For the next five minutes or so we had an exciting chase, in which our manoeuvring power was backed against the German's extra speed. Occasionally we fired a few rounds of revolver ammunition at him when he managed to get close enough, and he was firing at us with his remaining machine gun whenever he could bring it to bear. All this time Bogy (as the observer was working away at our gun) took it completely to pieces, and, having extracted the remains of a faulty cartridge from its interior, reassembled the mechanism—not a bad performance under fire in an aeroplane that was continually climbing, diving, twisting or turning."

When the gun was working they resumed the fight, knocked out one of the Hun engines and the second gun, and finally the pilot. "We chased it down 4,000 feet, till it was falling earthwards out of control; and although we did not actually see it touch the ground, it must have smashed up completely when it did."

CHINESE POSTAL SURPLUS.

JEALOUSY OF FOREIGN CONTROL. Reuters Agency learns that the financial results of the Chinese Post Office for the year 1916 show a surplus of \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 has been carried to Capital Account, leaving a net balance of \$700,000.

The Post Office showed a profit for the first time in 1913, when the net surplus amounted to about \$250,000.

In this connection reports have appeared in the Chinese newspapers that the Chinese are endeavouring to interfere with the foreign control of the Post. It is considered that such action would be fatal to the service, which is vital to the welfare of China as the Customs and Salt Administration.

The Postal Administration was inaugurated in 1898 and has become self-supporting in less than 20 years. It is pointed out that the British Postal Agency in China, now charge United States rates on mail matter, which is regarded as a step towards their ultimate withdrawal, but interference affecting the efficiency of the Chinese Postal Service would not only make withdrawal impossible, but would probably cause them to revert to the former rates after the war.

GERMANY'S AFTER WAR TRADE PLANS.

TIMELY WARNING BY U.S.A. AMBASSADOR.

New York, November 22.

Before leaving America to return to his post as United States Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Gerard was entertained at a dinner in New York, and in the course of his speech made an important statement respecting the post-bellum plans of Germany. He said—

"In Germany after the war probably no one will be permitted to purchase anything made outside of Germany. There will be, in all probability, a central buying committee which will do the purchasing from foreign countries for the empire."

"This will permit the Germans to enter the market in a position to say to a certain extent what prices they will pay for that which they wish to purchase. Before the war a friend of mine, a German manufacturer, said to me—'We can combine here to buy copper from you, but you can't combine to sell it to us.'"

"Now if our peace and prosperity are to continue commercially, permission to combine for the foreign export trade should be given. There is a Bill, known as the Webb Bill, which will afford some assistance to American exporters."

The Ambassador said he thought in every foreign nation after the war there would be similar central bodies for commercial protection, and to reap commercial advantages, and "these are the matters we have to meet."

"If we are to give in this country the right-of-way day, Mr. Gerard declared earlier in his speech, 'we have got to give the manufacturers and the working men some measure of defence against those countries where the working-man works ten hours or more, and where so many women work and have assistance furnished them.'"

In conclusion, the Ambassador said the reception he received from the diners "has given me new strength to go back to Germany and stand up not only for the political, but for the commercial rights of the United States."—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF BATTLESHIPS AGAINST TORPEDO ATTACK.

The gun seems certain to remain the supreme weapon of offence, but this superiority is challenged more and more by the formidable menace of the torpedo and mine. No battleship has ever been provided with any sure defence against either of these dangers, and the weakest feature of all existing battleships is their lack of adequate protection against underwater attack. Even now the largest tonnage of any fleet can be put almost, it is not quite "out of action" by a single torpedo, and in the future there is little to prevent the use of much larger explosive charges to offset any increased sub-division or "underwater armour" that may be provided. It seems probable, therefore, in the view of Naval Constructor R. D. Casewell, United States Navy, that the chief defence against this form of attack will consist in a somewhat increased speed of battleships and a corps of high-speed units of the destroyer type. 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SHIPBUILDING WORK ON THE CONTINENT.

France is about to follow the example set by England as regards the building of standard mercantile vessels. A committee comprising representatives of dockyards and the private shipbuilding industry has reported in favour of building series of standard vessels. A sub-committee is to decide upon the actual types to be chosen, dimensions of plates, boilers, etc., and the scheme is then to be realised with as little delay as possible. The committee, in spite of the war, is stated to be busily engaged in extending its scope. At the company's new yard four steamers for the Indian trade, each of 8,000 tons and for 250 passengers, are said to be in course of construction. At the St. Nazaire yard five steamers of 10,000 tons each are reported to be in hand, while a further eight vessels of 8,500 tons are being built elsewhere for the company, making a total of 17 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 180,000 tons. With reference to the large Norwegian contracts for new vessels, these are stated to amount to an aggregate of 1,000,000 tons deadweight, of which 800,000 tons have been entered, or to yards outside Europe, i.e., in Canada, the United States and Japan, and 200,000 tons in European yards outside Norway. Owing to the scarcity of labour prevailing at all shipbuilding establishments all over the world, two years, in numerous cases, will have to lapse before the vessels ordered can be delivered.—"Engineering."

TO LET

TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings, Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 28, 1916. 50

TO LET

FLATS in "Ewo Moss" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 501

TO LET

U. 42 Egin Street.
Apply to—
FERCY SMITH,
SETH and FLEMING.
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 48,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces.
HOUSES in Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VERIFIED THE CLAIMS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND at 31st December, 1916, £1,000,000

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,437,500
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
Profit & Reserve Fund £1,437,500
Sinking Fund Account £125,230

Revenue for Branches £2,381,454
Life and Annuity Branches 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 237,239
Other Receipts 478,940

Expenses £139,228

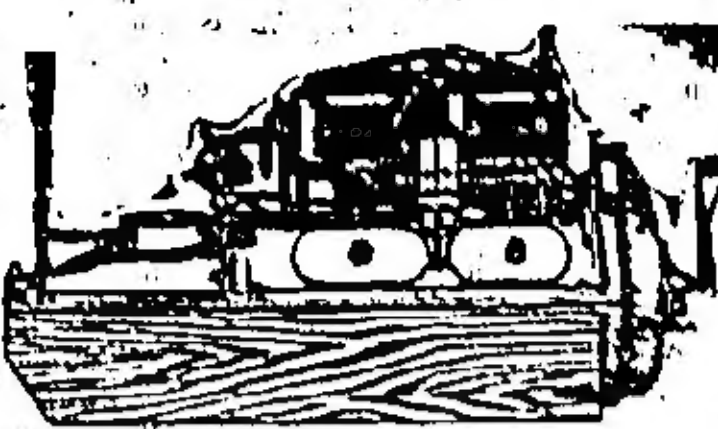
The company's profits, and by Act of Parliament, are to be divided among the policyholders.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE

4, DES VREUX ROAD CENTRAL

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

FOR	WEEK-DAYS	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shaukeuk, She-tin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Auteau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samui, Regia, P.M. and Wuchow	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samui	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN

BRANCH P.O.

FOR	WEEK-DAYS	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Tai Ping	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Hankow	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day at 5 P.M.	On date at 5 P.M.	On date at 3 P.M.
Barometer	30.16	30.19
Temperature	88	86
Humidity	85	76
Wind	E	E
Force	3	4
Weather	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00

Figured upon the temperature on the 29th. 25 lowest open air thermometer on the 29th. 14

T. F. CLARKSON, Director.
Hongkong, Observatory, Jan. 30, 1917.

WEEPING ECZEMA
DISFIGURED FACE

Lips Nearly Cut in Two at Corners. Sleep Impossible.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I had a very bad case of eczema mostly on my face and ears. My face was sore and red and my lips were nearly cut in two at the corners. I was so miserable that I had to have a handkerchief as my face as it was always weeping, and was very disfigured. The irritation was sometimes unbearable and I was unable to follow up my work for a fortnight. Sleep was impossible. Then I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment, and after I had used both of them I was healed." (Signed) Michael Caloy, 43, North St., East Windsor, Co. Durham, Eng., July 29, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 25-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address postcard for samples to: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	35 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents
Three hours	1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearer With 2 Bearer.

Quarter hour	\$0.15
Half hour	0.30
One hour	0.40
Two hours	0.60
Three hours	0.80
Six hours	1.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong of engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10 "
One hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire exceeds the journey to take longer than —

IV.—To 4th mile.

single return 75 cents... 1 hour.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single return \$1.00... 2 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single return \$1.25... 3 hours.

Beyond 8th to 10th mile—single return \$1.50... 4 hours.

Beyond 10th to 12th mile—single return \$1.75... 5 hours.

Beyond 12th to 14th mile—single return \$2.00... 6 hours.

Beyond 14th to 16th mile—single return \$2.25... 7 hours.

Beyond 16th to 18th mile—single return \$2.50... 8 hours.

Beyond 18th to 20th mile—single return \$2.75... 9 hours.

Beyond 20th to 22nd mile—single return \$3.00... 10 hours.

Beyond 22nd to 24th mile—single return \$3.25... 11 hours.

Beyond 24th to 26th mile—single return \$3.50... 12 hours.

Beyond 26th to 28th mile—single return \$3.75... 13 hours.

Beyond 28th to 30th mile—single return \$4.00... 14 hours.

Beyond 30th to 32nd mile—single return \$4.25... 15 hours.

Beyond 32nd to 34th mile—single return \$4.50... 16 hours.

Beyond 34th to 36th mile—single return \$4.75... 17 hours.

Beyond 36th to 38th mile—single return \$5.00... 18 hours.

Beyond 38th to 40th mile—single return \$5.25... 19 hours.

Beyond 40th to 42nd mile—single return \$5.50... 20 hours.

Beyond 42nd to 44th mile—single return \$5.75... 21 hours.

Beyond 44th to 46th mile—single return \$6.00... 22 hours.

Beyond 46th to 48th mile—single return \$6.25... 23 hours.

Beyond 48th to 50th mile—single return \$6.50... 24 hours.

Beyond 50th to 52nd mile—single return \$6.75... 25 hours.

Beyond 52nd to 54th mile—single return \$7.00... 26 hours.

Beyond 54th to 56th mile—single return \$7.25... 27 hours.

Beyond 56th to 58th mile—single return \$7.50... 28 hours.

Beyond 58th to 60th mile—single return \$7.75... 29 hours.

Beyond 60th to 62nd mile—single return \$8.00... 30 hours.

Beyond 62nd to 64th mile—single return \$8.25... 31 hours.

Beyond 64th to 66th mile—single return \$8.50... 32 hours.

Beyond 66th to 68th mile—single return \$8.75... 33 hours.

Beyond 68th to 70th mile—single return \$9.00... 34 hours.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 12.10.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over N.E. China, and the Philippines. It has decreased slightly at Vladivostok, and along the coast from Shanghai to Haiphong. The anticyclone over China has spread northward.

Fresh nipsoon is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 1.36 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 31st January—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

5.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

6.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

7.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

8.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

9.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

10.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

11.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

12.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

13.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

14.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

15.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

16.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

17.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

18.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

19.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

20.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

21.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

22.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

23.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

24.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

25.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

26.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

27.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

28.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

29.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

30.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

31.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

32.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

33.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

34.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

35.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

36.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

37.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

38.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

39.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

40.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

41.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

42.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

43.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

44.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

45.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

46.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

47.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

48.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

49.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

50.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

51.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

52.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

53.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

54.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

55.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

56.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

57.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

58.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

59.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

60.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

61.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

62.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

63.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

64.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

65.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

66.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

67.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

68.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

69.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.